

THE FISHERIES DISPUTE.

COMPETING FOR THE IRISH VOTE IN THE SENATE.

WHAT SECRETARY BAYARD APPEARS TO ADMIT—WHY LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL LEFT—THE GOVERNMENT—THE CONDITIONS ON WHICH HE WILL SUPPORT THE TORY PARTY.

(BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.)

LONDON, Jan. 26.—In an interview to-day with a member of the Government about the fisheries debate in the United States Senate he said:

"The Government is not disposed to regard the question as one requiring any special action at this time. The bill passed by the Senate appeared simply to authorize retaliatory measures against Canada in case it could be shown that American fishermen or American commerce had suffered wrong from the Canadians. It does not appear that this could be shown, and it seems significant that the Senate while passing the bill declined to establish a commission for inquiry into the wrongs suffered by Americans at the hands of Canada. In brief, the significance of the speech against England delivered in the Senate appears to be that the speakers were determined, if possible, to compete for control of the Irish vote, and in this competition Secretary Bayard seems to have distanced his Democratic rivals. It was of more importance that in the correspondence between the American and British Governments on this subject Secretary Bayard appeared to admit that little or no fault could be found with the attitude and temper either of the British or Canadian Government. The rights of Canada were easily defined and ascertainable, and it was difficult to see why she should be asked to surrender those rights if it could not be proved that she had perpetrated any wrong on Americans in maintaining them."

Lord Randolph Churchill authorizes me to say that in explaining his resignation to the House of Commons to-morrow he will lay before it his correspondence with Lord Salisbury, which will show that instead of inviting him, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, to explain fully to the Premier and the Cabinet the grounds which made it necessary for him to insist upon a modification of the estimates of Lord George Hamilton and W. H. Smith, Lord Salisbury simply declared that he must support those estimates, and therefore, with great regret, accept his resignation. This, of course, closed the doors to any further explanation and left Lord Randolph no alternative. He will place his resignation before the House and state that it was grounded technically upon his inability to accept the estimates of his colleagues in the Admiralty and War Office. Official and parliamentary propriety will compel him to limit his explanation in the House substantially to this statement, but he will make public a letter to the Parliamentary whip of the Conservative party written three weeks ago in which he clearly states the greater and controlling reasons for his action. He says in this letter that he regards the maintenance of the Union as the paramount question of the day, and upon that question he will give an unhesitating support to the Government. As regards the future of the Conservative party, however—as dependent upon the degree to which it can carry out the promise of retrenchment in the national expenses, diminution of taxation and the maintenance of the public credit in foreign affairs—on these points Lord Randolph has pledged himself repeatedly to the new democratic electorate, and it was in consequence of those pledges that he found it impossible to go on with his colleagues. If the Government will undertake to redeem those pledges and carry out an imperial policy consistent with them Lord Randolph will give it his support either in office or as a private member of that Conservative party which he has not thought of deserting.

THE RETALIATION MEASURES.

NO DISAGREEMENT BETWEEN THE PRESIDENT AND MR. BAYARD—THE SENATE BILL IN THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (Special).—It can be asserted on good authority that no disagreement exists as has been stated in certain quarters, between the President and Secretary Bayard regarding the Edmunds-Frye Retaliation bill or the similar measure pending before the House, introduced by Mr. Belmont. There was no meeting of the Cabinet, formal or informal, last night, and at the regular Cabinet meeting at noon Mr. Bayard was present and participated in the discussion regarding the Senate bill just passed. It is said that the Secretary of State regarded the retaliation measures as extra-constitutional, but if he ever held such an opinion, he has since abandoned it. It would have no practical effect, since a measure once become law would not depend for its enforcement upon the ratification of a Cabinet officer, even so far as its constitutionality is concerned. The Senate bill having been laid before the House to-day, on motion of Mr. Belmont it was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and leave granted that committee to report any day, and a grand old time was spent in the House in the discussion of the bill. There was apparently no disposition on the part of any member to make an objection. It has been frequently said that the bill would be taken up to-day, but the right of immediate consideration. The bill will have the right of way in the House as soon as it has been passed by the Senate.

Chairman Belmont says that the bill will probably be considered at the meeting of the House to-morrow. He said that Great Britain will stand firmly by Canada in this matter and see her through without sacrifice of dignity. So great is the feeling against yielding the point in dispute in the face of threats of United States legislators that a measure to grant Canadian fishermen full compensation for losses sustained by them should American markets be closed against them would be very favorably received.

CANADIAN OPINION ON THE ISSUE.

THE COLONY WILL STAND FIRM, EXPECTING TO BE SUPPORTED BY GREAT BRITAIN.

OTTAWA, Jan. 26.—As the full particulars come to hand, more surprise is expressed at the action of the United States Senate in unanimously passing the retaliation bill. The President to exclude Canadian fish in retaliation for Canada's action in enforcing the provision of the treaty of 1818 according to her interpretation. It is felt, however, that this country should at all hazards maintain the firm stand it has taken. If the joint commission were appointed as suggested by Canada long ago, its decision would be readily accepted as a solution of the difficulty. The fact that Great Britain will stand firmly by Canada in this matter and see her through without sacrifice of dignity. So great is the feeling against yielding the point in dispute in the face of threats of United States legislators that a measure to grant Canadian fishermen full compensation for losses sustained by them should American markets be closed against them would be very favorably received.

MONTREAL, Jan. 26.—All the leading Canadian papers,

expressive of party, agree that Canada's position is indefensible on the whole question, and urge the Dominion Government to uphold Canada's rights at all hazards. At the same time the hope is expressed that the United States Government will not take the course which recent legislation indicates, but will meet the Canadian demand for a fair and friendly settlement is exhausted.

HALLOW, Jan. 26.—W. H. Phelan, United States Consul-General, does not believe the Canadian authorities will set so harshly against as they did last season, and is the opinion that orders will be issued to commanders of vessels to give notice to American fishermen. While nobody expects a warlike conflict, the public opinion here is now giving more serious attention to the attitude of the United States Congress on the fisheries question.

THE FISHING.

The United States Senate, since it became a caucus of placers, has displayed little statesmanship, and its decision in the general election will be furnished by its "majority" fisheries bill. When no regular evidence was before them and with none in rebuttal of the statements of the American fishermen, the Senators of the United States have brought Canada up for trial, pronounced her guilty and put a weapon for her punishment into the President's hands. The use of that weapon will injure Canada as much as it will injure America. It does not seem the contrary from the fact that there are about 100 Englishmen who are members of the club.

PROPOSED CHANGES IN THE CABINET.

OTTAWA, Jan. 26 (Special).—Sir Charles Tupper, Canadian Commissioner to England, who arrived in this city yesterday, will be a Conservative candidate in Cumberland County, Nova Scotia. In the coming elections he represented that constituency for several sessions previously to his departure for England. It is understood that Mr. Tupper will be given the portfolio of Finance. Mr. McLean, who occupies the office at present, will be made Deputy Secretary of State. J. A. Chapeau, who held last week, is mentioned as Minister of Trade and

COMMERCE AND HEAD OF THE LABOR BUREAU, created about six weeks ago.

ANALOGY BETWEEN CANADA AND IRELAND.

WHY CANNOT THE CONSTITUTION OF THE FORMER BE ADAPTED TO THE LATTER?

LONDON, Jan. 26.—Mr. Chamberlain writes to *The Times* at considerable length to show the practicality of the adaptation of the Canadian constitution to Ireland, to meet the fundamental conditions of Lord Hartington's plan for the government of Ireland. In concluding, Mr. Chamberlain says he never pretended that the Canadian constitution could be bodily transferred so as to settle the relations of Ireland and Great Britain. The exact nature of an adaptation which would be suitable for the wants of Ireland is one of the questions on which he hopes that further discussion will throw light.

Mr. Gladstone, writing to a Glasgow paper, says there is a strong analogy between the relations of Canada and Ireland, but within and under them there is a strong analogy. In the main they have the same friends and foes. Toryism has not supported freedom in Canada, and resists it in Ireland.

FORECAST OF THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE AND IRELAND THE CHIEF TOPICS.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—The following is a forecast of the Queen's speech, which will be read at the opening of Parliament to-morrow:

Canada and Ireland are friendly. Affairs in Southeastern Europe in a fair way of settlement, but England must insist upon the observance of the Treaty of Berlin. In Burma and Egypt there is a gratifying improvement. Grave anxiety is caused by the state of Ireland. The system adopted there of combining to force tenants to pay debts may compel further legislation, and the Government will not hesitate to ask additional powers if necessary. Among the bills to be submitted by the Government are measures relating to land transfer, railway rates, trade marks and the facilitation of agricultural allotments.

AIRS OF TWO CONFIDENCE WOMEN.

MONTREAL, Jan. 26 (Special).—The deaths of two notable French Canadian women who arrived here last fall have just been unearthed. They are mother and daughter, the mother professing to be the widow of one Dr. Hudson, of New-York City, who died some years ago. She stated that after her husband's death she had taken up the study of medicine, gained her degree, and soon had a lucrative practice. She intended to follow that vocation in this city. She was not admitted to practice, she decided to lecture only, and to turn out the mother's body for this purpose. She then began ordering goods from various firms in the city, making excuse for not paying for them. She even made victims of several clergymen, and it was not until one of them went to Boston and investigated the woman's antecedents that she was exposed. She was arrested, and on a private examination before Police Magistrate Lucas she confessed everything and offered to pay for the fraud committed by her if allowed to join her relatives there. She left here to-day and her daughter, who was also a confidence woman, is expected to follow her. Dr. Hudson, of Malden, Mass., and on his death she called herself "Dr. Hudson" and began practicing.

PROBABLE LOSS OF A VESSEL AND CREW.

HALLOW, Jan. 26.—At about 9:30 last night, at Upper Prospect cliffs of distress were heard off shore, but no sign of a distressed vessel could be discovered through the darkness, and the boisterous sea rendered any attempt at rescue an impossibility. The cries continued for some time. Then they became fainter and fainter until they were lost. A small boat was seen to be washed ashore, which, however, afforded no clue to the identity of the vessel. It is considered certain that all on board were lost.

It is believed that the schooner was the C. Graham, Captain Cordeiro, from Bermuda for Hallow. All hands six in number, including the captain, were on board. Charles Cordeiro, of this city, was insured for \$1,500. The following is a list of those on board: Charles Cordeiro, Captain; John Cordeiro, first mate; James A. Watt, mate; small children in this city. James A. Watt, mate, native of St. John, N. S.; leaves a wife and one child in this city. Albert Cordeiro, second mate, native of St. John, N. S.; leaves a wife and one child in this city. Philip, cook, native of Grenada; Albert Ross, seaman native of Connecticut; James Croly, of Newfoundland.

BISMARCK TO HAVE THE SUPPORT OF THE POPE.

BERLIN, Jan. 26.—Inspired journals state that Pope Bismarck will publish a document from the Pope favoring the German Empire in the present contest. It is expected that this will induce Catholics not to oppose the Government candidates.

The Nationals of Essen and Herne have invited Frederic Krupp, son of the iron founder, to be their candidate. All the Alsatian members of the Reichstag are again. They are preparing a joint manifesto. The Nationalists have been invited to support the Nationalists. The Nationalists have been invited to support the Nationalists.

SUCCESS OF THE NEW OPERA "NORDISKA."

LONDON, Jan. 27.—The new opera "Nordiska," the libretto and music of which are by the English composer Gilbert, was performed to-night in Liverpool under the direction of Carl Rosa, with great success. The tenor Scott took the leading role.

FRAGMENTS OF CABLE NEWS.

PARIS, Jan. 26.—The French have evacuated Tannat.

ANOTHER CASE OF FLOODING IN CUBA.

HAVANA, Jan. 22.—The Matanzas papers report another case of kidnapping. The victim was a young man, and was seized by nine bandits, who demanded \$4,000 for his release. He convinced the kidnappers that it would be impossible for him to raise so large an amount, and they set him free on the payment of half the sum.

NEWS NOTES FROM LONDON.

THE UNIVERSITY RACE.—The annual boat race between the Cambridge and Oxford University crews has been fixed for March 20.

QUILPATRICK EVACUATED.—The island of Quilpatrick, at the entrance of the Yellow Sea, sixty miles south of Korea, was evacuated by the British on Sunday.

THE REGENCY WILLING TO RESIGN.

VIENNA, Jan. 26.—Mr. Vukobratovic, the Bulgarian agent at Constantinople, has informed the Porte that the Bulgarian Regency are willing to resign if all the Powers desire it to do so.

THIS TIME IT IS A PEACE REMOR.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—It is stated that the Czar has forwarded a peace message to Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR MASSOWAH.

ROME, Jan. 26.—Six hundred Italians will be dispatched to Massowah on Friday to reinforce the garrison there.

LILY GREY DIVORCED FROM EDWARD SOLOMONS.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—A decree of divorce was to-day granted against Edward Solomon, the composer and husband of Lily Russell, in favor of Lily Grey, his first wife, on the ground of adultery with Lily Russell. The custody of Lily Grey's child was granted to her.

LORD R. CHURCHILL TO EXPLAIN TO-DAY.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—The Marquis of Salisbury will permit Lord Randolph Churchill to make a statement in the House of Commons to-morrow before the beginning of the debate on the address in reply to the speech from the throne, explanatory of his resignation of the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer.

A SURE ENOUGH DUEL IN RUMANIA.

BUCHAREST, Jan. 26.—A duel has been fought between Mr. Theerkey, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Fleba, a member of the Chamber of Deputies. The latter received a ball in his hand. The encounter was the result of a dispute in the Chamber.

GLADSTONE NOT ELIGIBLE.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—At the annual meeting of the Union League Club last night Edwin F. Cronin, in behalf of the Committee on Political Action, proposed William E. Gladstone for honorary membership. A member raised the point that an alien, being ineligible for active membership, was also ineligible for honorary membership. Several other members suggested that the proceeding was irregular, from the fact that the name had not been reported through the proper committee. When the motion that the matter be laid on the table was put to a vote, there were few dissenting voices. The incident excited a great deal of comment, and there were many who said the affair was unfortunate from every point of view and more particularly from the fact that there are about 100 Englishmen who are members of the club.

MRS. VAN ZANDT'S EFFORTS FOR ANARCHISTS.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 26 (Special).—Dea Doughty has received a letter from Mrs. Van Zandt, the mother of Miss Nina Van Zandt, of Chicago, asking him to act as counsel for the Anarchist before the Supreme Court. He declined to lend his services in the matter, and will under no circumstances have anything to do with the case.

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DEFEAT OF MR. GOSCHEN.

A SEVERE BLOW TO THE TORY MINISTRY.

THE GOVERNMENT BADLY CRIPPLED AT A CRITICAL PERIOD—NO LEADER IN THE COMMONS.

PERHAPS, Jan. 26.—The election for this city to fill the vacancy caused by the death of David Dunne, was held to-day and resulted as follows: Mr. Neville (Gladstonian) 3,222; Mr. Goschen (Conservative and Unionist) 3,211. Nine votes remain in dispute and there will be a recount to-morrow. At the last election (Dunne the Unionist) received 2,920, and Mr. Goschen (Conservative) 2,750.

The defeat of Mr. Goschen is felt by the members of the Carlton Club to be a great party disaster. The club was crowded at a late hour to-night, and there was much excitement over the result of the election. The members of the National Liberal Club are jubilant. The absence of Mr. Goschen from the House of Commons will be a severe blow to the Tory Ministry. Even if he should be provided with an uncontested seat he cannot sit in the House for the next ten days, and during that period there will probably be critical debates and a vote on the Home Rule bill.

It is reported that Sir John Mowbray is ready to resign his seat in the House of Commons for Oxford University and that he will be re-elected to the peerage. Dunne the Unionist will contest the seat, though they have no chance of success.

The Gladstonians have not yet decided what shall be their line of action on the address in reply to the speech from the throne. The Parnellites will move an amendment to the address in Mr. Gladstone's favor to do so.

A HEADLESS MAN IN A TRUNK.

GHOSTLY REVELATION IN BALTIMORE.

FEET, LEGS AND LEFT ARM CUT OFF—THE TRUNK SENT BY EXPRESS FROM THIS CITY.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 26.—A large trunk was shipped from New-York on Saturday last directed to "J. P. Weller," this city, by the Adams Express. On Sunday, Jan. 27, it was opened for it, and this afternoon such an odor was emitted from the trunk that the police were informed. The trunk was removed to the station house, and when opened revealed the body of a man who had been cut off at the neck, and the head was packed in the body with the shirt. There was no head. The body was a pale skin which had on it the name "C. Kauffold." There were also several cards found in the trunk, one of which was a card from New-York to Baltimore, Throop-ave., Brooklyn, E. D. The body has the appearance of a young man, apparently of about 160 pounds, but in the absence of the head there can be no question of his identity. It is not known whether he was a coroner, who has not yet determined whether he will hold an inquest. The express people here have no idea by whom the trunk was shipped from New-York.

Henry Siegel, who carries on the business of a butcher at No. 205 Throop-ave., Brooklyn, says he knows of no man called C. Kauffold. Further inquiry has been made, and it is learned that Kauffold was under that name in Throop-ave. no far as can be learned, was in Brooklyn. There are three Kauffolds in Brooklyn, and the name is not a common one. In first-ave., and Frank and John, barbers in Throop-ave.

The Baltimore reporter John Kauffold said last night: "We have a step-brother, Carl Kauffold, a young man, twenty-six years old, who came to this country three years ago. He is a barber, and he learned the barbering business. About four weeks ago he entered Bellevue Hospital to be treated for a tumor. He was under the care of Dr. Keen, and he was discharged on Sunday. I understand that he was discharged on Sunday. I have not seen him for some time and the headless body might prove to be his, though it is not likely."

At the St. Stephen's church, where the body was found, the police were informed last evening that the trunk contained the business card of "Henry Siegel," of No. 205 Throop-ave., Brooklyn. The card was found in the trunk, and it was learned that Kauffold was under that name in Throop-ave. no far as can be learned, was in Brooklyn. There are three Kauffolds in Brooklyn, and the name is not a common one. In first-ave., and Frank and John, barbers in Throop-ave.

SENSATION IN THE TELEPHONE HEARING.

SERIOUS CHARGES OF CONSPIRACY AGAINST PROFESSOR HILL AND HIS ATTORNEYS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (Special).—Mr. Hill, who with Senator Edmunds, is charged for the drawing of the Telephone Company, began to explode a sensation in the Supreme Court to-day and will complete the work to-morrow. His argument was an ingenious one, and commanded the close attention of the court and counsel. When, near the end of the session, he charged that the attorney for the Telephone Company, began to explode a sensation in the Supreme Court to-day and will complete the work to-morrow. His argument was an ingenious one, and commanded the close attention of the court and counsel. When, near the end of the session, he charged that the attorney for the Telephone Company, began to explode a sensation in the Supreme Court to-day and will complete the work to-morrow. His argument was an ingenious one, and commanded the close attention of the court and counsel. 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